

KENTUCKY

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[Vol. XII.]

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In an age of science,—at a period when all the old systems which have governed mankind for centuries, are revolving around and giving birth to new principles of reflection, it is your duty to examine your situation, and to estimate the particular station in which you are placed, amid the important changes which are bursting around you. Two mighty revolutions, that of France and America, have opened to the human mind a new display of our natural rights, and given origin to a system of thinking that aims at the complete extermination of those tyrannical principles, that once deprived you of your lawful sovereignty. They have taught you, that by nature, you are the rulers of the earth; that for centuries your prerogatives have yielded to the ambition of kings, and been wantonly the sport of every evil propensity of the human heart. This discovery by the bulk of mankind, has been made so suddenly, and the transition from slavery to freedom so instantaneously effected, that we should be under some apprehension lest we yield to those sudden impulses of enthusiasm, which new scenes are apt to produce, and slide into that dangerous extreme of action, which accompanies a precipitate change from adversity to prosperity. It is in a wise equilibrium of conduct in your national operations, between the extremes of phrenzy and supineness, that you are to look for every blessing as a people, and to calculate on a continuance of your independence, your sovereignty and your happiness. An intemperate zeal in works of so great importance as the protection of your freedom, precludes that maturity of measures which is essential to genuine liberty, whilst it is equally endangered by a lukewarm indifference to the concerns of your public situation. The first will recall to your experience, the calamities from which you are now free, through the bloody channels of anarchy and revolution,—and the last, place you in the same degrading condition, with the diffnor of having submitted to slavery without a struggle for freedom. But whilst I have the consolation to think, that it is impossible for you ever to submit to the latter, without bringing into action the most energetic operations, it is an object of regret, which experience has taught, that you have discovered too great an aptitude to relinquish deliberation in what most materially concerns your welfare, and to yield to the impulse of undue enthusiasm, rather than to the milder suggestions of reason.

Before, and for some years after the revolution in France, there was not a more sober or rational class of citizens than the people of the United States. Having gained a knowledge of their rights, and of the powers which they had placed in their government, they appear to have yielded obedience, from a conviction of its propriety, and to have despised the attempts which were then made, to alienate their affections from their government. Their attachment to the cause of France accompanied its successes in the field, and the cabinets; but the misfortune was, that even after that nation had bid adieu to the principles of republicanism, & displayed every inclination to abandon the laws of humanity to the impulse of ambition, a great part of the citizens of America appear to have made no discrimination between the cause of liberty and the measures which France adopted to obtain it. It was this prin-

ciple which gave origin to the spirit of party in our country, and destroyed that tranquillity which our remote situation and the good sense of our citizens enabled us to cultivate. To increase this spirit, which has so effectually agitated our country, as almost to threaten our sovereignty with destruction, a set of revolutionary philosophers sprung up, whose constant busines has been, to inflame the minds of the people, and to destroy all attachment to those energetic measures, which good government requires to protect them in security and happiness. Their constant aim has been to lodge such a power in the hands of the people, as almost to destroy the intentions of civil government, which neither political justice demands, or found policy can authorize. Hence it is, fellow-citizens, that you have been drawn inadvertently from the original purity of your motives in the establishment of your federal government; and are unfortunately verging on to that dangerous extreme in politics, which I have guarded you against in the first part of this address.

Permit me here to make some observations on the subject of government. They may, perhaps, serve to mature your reflections on that important science, and exhibit to you the absurdity of those visionary systems, which some delighing characters may be modeling to involve your fair前途 in ruin.

To understand the origin of political power, it must be considered that all men are placed by the hand of the Supreme Being, in a state of perfect freedom. In this state, which is called the state of nature, they are permitted to order their actions as they shall think proper, and dispose of their persons and property, within the restrictions of natural law, without the leave or the will of any other man whatever.—This circumstance of all men being born free, precludes the idea of a separate jurisdiction of action, belonging to any part of the human race, or of any superiority of natural privileges, above any individual, in the state of nature. Hence arises the perfect equality of men. Being all born promiscuously together, with the liberty of using the same faculties, the same privileges, and subject to the same propensities, with each other.—From the first view of this primeval condition of mankind, it would be supposed, that the prerogatives of perfect freedom and equality, would be with reluctance yielded up; that a submission to the will and controul of any other power would be to yield an empire containing every thing that his nature could desire, but this difficulty is easily obviated, when it is discovered, that although man has a natural inherent right to freedom and equality, the enjoyment of them are continually exposed to the violence of others, and too uncertain to hazard. Every man being possessed of the same powers with each other, and not choosing to be regulated by the strictest equity, must render his acquisitions, in the state of nature, too vague, and insecure to render such a situation the object of his desires; although he is in possession of that perfect freedom and equality, which, under the regulations of justice, might be the best guardians of his happiness.—It is this precarious situation which makes him willing to relinquish a state which is filled with continual fears and dangers, and to seek that protection which he can alone find in the power, the mercy & justice of a social connexion.

Thus it appears that the end of this social connexion, and the formation of government, is derived from a desire to prefer the lives, liberties and estates of mankind. In this state,

there are many things to be procured for the preservation of these properties, which the state of nature is necessarily deficient in; and which its very genius and condition precludes the possibility of affording. These wants are,

1st. A known and established law, received by common consent, to settle the difference between right and wrong, and as the criterion by which the occurrences between man and man may be fairly and impartially adjudged; so as not to permit the undue influence of interest to invade the rules of justice, or the bias of passion and prejudice to encroach upon the rights of others.

2dly. Another want, which the state of nature cannot afford, is, an *impartial judge*, to determine all differences according to this law; and

3dly. A power to support the sentence when made, and to give it the execution. It is for the purpose of procuring these convenient institutions, that man relinquishes the state of nature, and prefers a state of society.

The dangers which he is exposed to, when no rule of right and wrong is established; where no impartial decision, in the adjustment of his claims, can possibly be made, and where no power above another can be authorized to execute a righteous decree, when his privileges are invaded, for the purpose of retaliation, drive him into society, and make him willing to submit his right of punishing, to such powers, and by such rules as the community shall agree on;—and thus we discover the origin of the legislative, the judiciary and executive branches of government.

But notwithstanding men have given up the prerogatives they enjoyed in a state of nature, when they entered into the social union, it must not be understood that it was without a reservation, or without establishing some limits, beyond which the society could not advance. They were only relinquished, to be far disposed of by the legislature, as the good of society required; which obliged to secure the life, the liberty and the property of every member of the community, by providing against all those inconveniences which rendered the state of nature unsafe. In whatever estate therefore the supreme authority of a community be lodged, it is bound in its legislative, judicial and executive capacities, to pass and promulgate laws for the benefit of the people, to establish indifferent and upright judges, to distribute justice by those laws, and to use what force shall be necessary, in the execution of them, to prefer the people in quietude and safety at home, and to repel the encroachments of foreign power.

When any body of men, (as I have observed) agree to leave the state of nature, to seek an asylum from dangers in the bosom of society, they become one body politic, wherein a majority have the most incontrovertible right-to act, and to conclude on such regulations as shall enhance the good of the community. This community being established by individual consent, it gives power to this body of men to act as one body and agreeably to the will of the greater part of it.—This body of joins and consenting individuals, must necessarily move one way; otherwise it could not be an incorporation, but a divided mass, incompatible with our ideas of union and political association. There is also an obligation, on each individual entering into society, to observe the rules of a majority and to submit to what it may establish as the criterion of action among men; otherwise there could be no compact, no agreement, no duty, to bind each individu-

al, different from those which he possessed in a state of natural liberty. Further, if men in a political union, do not consent to be governed by the majority, it is impossible, from the nature of things, to collect the opinions of the whole, or of each individual—And even if this was practicable, there would be discovered such a variety of opinions, from a disparity of interest, from the impulse of passion and of prejudice, that nothing decisive could be accomplished, all harmony would be destroyed, and the government no longer the rule of action, would only exist to fall into ruin, the same day. It must, therefore, be understood, my fellow citizens, that no community of men, can possibly exist, without an agreement to abide by the determination of a majority—There never did, there never can, and there never will exist a *free government* and a *free people*, without this right be permitted, within the restrictions I have laid down. It is a principle upon which the only perfect commonwealth can possibly be founded; and without which, tyranny, in one form or other, will certainly be established, be the exertions of the people what they will.

The strictures on the subject of government, naturally lead to an enquiry into the nature and effect of the present anarchical spirit which prevails, the opposition discoverable to the measures of the general government, and as these principles particularly apply to the citizens of Kentucky.

It has been observed, that the political operations in France, have had a very considerable influence upon the politics of America; that this influence has been much increased by the infatuations of a certain class of Utopian Metaphysicians, whose aim it was to inflame the minds of the people, and to destroy that attachment to the energetic measures of government, so essential to good order and harmony. These principles, lay the foundation for the present unhappy division in sentiment among our citizens; and in which, the nature of the present anarchical spirit appears to be involved. No discrimination being made between the cause for which the revolution in France was brought about, and the long black catalogue of enormities which blacken her history for ages yet to come, no impartiality of judgment being used to draw a line between a great and magnanimous nation struggling to be free, and one struggling to tear up by the roots the most sacred obligations of humanity and justice, a great portion of our citizens became the dupes of principles which have been unthankfully received, and as unwisely rechristened on themselves. They have divided from the party, which, glowing with the spirit of independence and patriotism, have resolved to think with impartiality upon the measures of France, and to support that government which fortune should render dear to every true American. This unfortunate division in sentiment, this dereliction of the candid investigation which appeared necessary to decide on what part we should think and act towards the measures of France, marked out the infatuated part of American citizens, as the prey of ambition, and as a suitable sacrifice to the delusions of empirical demagogues. Among this class, men of ruined fortunes, or disappointed ambition and of bluffed hopes, who either sought an asylum in voluntary expatriation or compulsory exile, became the most prominent in measures, which were to lay the structure of their own grandeur, upon the ruins of their unhappy country. Of course all the machinery of art was set in motion to

the spirit of party when declining, and to blow it into flame as long as it existed.—The attachment which the people may have discovered to the government of their choice, was instantly marked out for destruction. France and French policies were always right, and the measures which were extorted from the American government by the injustice of that nation, were always the objects of reprobation. The duties and formalities which were used towards Great Britain by America, and which her own interest could not have demanded as sacrifices to her ancient prejudices, were deemed as the offspring of a desired connexion with that monarchy, and as an unjust partiality against the French nation. Even those principles of civil government, which the Americans had chosen as the basis of their liberty, were wantonly attacked, and worn to that flimsy texture, by the chymical power of metaphysical reasoning, which can never be embraced by practice, and are too inefficient to support a people who are necessarily governed by powerful interests and forcible prejudices. The sovereignty of the people was cried up in every pamphlet and every newspaper; they were told that they were the lords of the creation, that they should watch with solicitude over their freedom, that their government was verging towards aristocracy and oppression, and that they were then standing on the brink of slavery. It is no wonder that this language continually ringing in the ear, should almost induce the people to believe that government was unnecessary as it attacked a portion of their natural liberty, and that at any rate the measures which were adopted by the general government for their security and happiness, equalled the tyranny of Britain or the oppression of despotic countries. Fellow-citizens, upon this particular subject you can never err, if you reflect that government is a necessary evil which cannot be dispensed with; that this necessity for its existence, arises from the dangerous consequences which would attend the influence of those passions, interests & prejudices which you all must feel; that government being therefore necessary, it is neither prudent to put so much power in your own hands, as to destroy its intentions, or so much in the hands of others as to endanger your liberties. A proper equilibrium of power is consistent with wisdom, and affords the best protection against every kind of encroachment which might invade your happiness as a people. If mankind were entirely virtuous, government would be unnecessary; and the best system that you can now conceive of, would not be superior to the most oppressive. As this period can never arrive from the nature of man, it is his duty, dictated by his interest, to submit to that system, which has the most proportionable powers over the evil propensities and dispositions of his heart. Thus the crime receives its due punishment, which in its effects, establishes the order, the harmony and happiness of society.

The effects, my Fellow-citizens, which the present anarchical spirit has produced, appear in that diffusion of opinion on the subject of your national affairs, which places your liberty and your sovereignty in a state of danger. What advantages do you expect to reap from differing in sentiment from a majority of your sister states, when the united voice of America demands your unanimity as a necessary expedient for your salvation? If you be a divided people, you instantly lose that power which would make you adequate to the noblest achievements in defence of liberty.—Without this union, in vain shall you attempt to protect your sovereignty and independence, and seek redress from the ambitious designs of foreign power. Has not the justice of France winged itself against our commerce, insulted our character as a people, threatened our sovereignty and slighted all our overtures for redress of grievances, which were held out by our ministers of peace? Is it not time to alter those opinions as to the conduct of that nation, which you have without reflection adopted, and permitted to influence your decisions as to the measures of your own government? What hopes can you entertain in lying blindly attached to the conduct of a people, who have sunk beneath your estimation? Will the assist you in the hour of danger? She

has neither the power or the principle to do it. Is she still sincere in her attachment to your interests? The laws of sincerity were never known by her, further than what her own interest dictated. Is it a pattern for your imitation, in the cultivation of justice and humanity, or in her systems of government? The first she has long since sacrificed to pride and ambition, and the last she has made the bloody instrument of human oppression.—All the principles of republicanism which the solemnly swore to observe in '92, have yielded to the ambition of a nation buoyed up by success, and made insolent by the splendour which has encircled her arms. Religion, morality, the faith which ought to exist between civilized nations, have fallen beneath the ravages of anarchy, and afford a melancholy picture of a nation lost to honor, and triumphant beneath the accumulated weight of its own infamy.

TIMOLEON.
(To be continued.)

PARIS, July 6.
A letter from Bayonne says that general Kotsikko arrived there from America on 10th Melfidor, (June 28) He is said to have been received with the greatest honors.

JULY 8.
Buonaparte is said to have written on his departure from Malta to the Viceroy of Sicily, informing him that if he admits any English ships into the ports of that island such admission will be deemed a declaration of war by the king of Naples against France.

The French found 4,500 Tuks in Malta, whom they immediately set at liberty.

They write from Brett that the English had landed two or three hundred men at Conquer.

A letter from Egypt, dated Alexandria, 1st Floreal, states, there have arrived here from Constantinople several Frenchmen, accompanied by several Frenchmen, in the uniform of engineers. They have the orders of the Grand Seigneur that they should be furnished with every thing they should require for a French squadron and troops which were to land in the port, and which after having remained there some time, are to re-embark and proceed for Aleppo. Several other Frenchmen are here besides, to prepare for the reception of their countrymen, and to form magazines for the army, which it is said will consist of 60,000 men. A firman of the grand Seigneur gives orders that the French should be furnished with every thing they want on paying for it. The French who are here have agents who collect every possible information relative to the Isthmus of Suez, and the navigation of the Red Sea. They are likewise to enquire whether the English have any ships in the Persian Gulf.

DUBLIN, June 18.
There is not a night passes over our heads in which some proportion of the rebels do not advance towards the vicinity of the capitol, exciting strong alarm, walking the country and carrying off whatever plunder they can come at. This requires so much vigilance on the side of the loyalists, that all the armed associations are obliged to perform very severe duty. As an instance—the lawyer's cavalry corps, besides occasional calls, mount regular guard four times a week for 27 hours, without any interval of rest.

A party which returned yesterday from sacking artillery and ammunition towards the South, met numerous bodies of rebels which made their appearance on the hills in all directions and shewed every disposition to attack them, if they had not been deterred by the grape shot.

Patrols are incessantly passing thro' all the principal streets of Dublin; the neighbouring roads are all guarded, and barricades placed on all the bridges of the river and canals besides the garrison of the city, there are 4,200 yeomanry on constant duty; but they find ample employment, and we are very happy to hear of the arrival of some reinforcements from England.

Without ascribing any blame whatever to the manner in which affairs are conducted, we cannot behold the prodigy that hath hitherto appeared without the utmost astonishment: the effective troops, regular and militia,

amount to 40,000 effective men, to which are to be added 50,000 yeomanry of approved fidelity and bravery as displayed on every occasion when they have been called into action. Opposed to all this is a host of peasants armed with pikes and rusty guns and blunderbusses, who have found means to overrun three of the most fertile counties of the kingdom, and cut off for ten days all communication between the South and the capitol. Even now we are obliged to fight daily, to keep open this precarious communication.

A great part of the town of Naas is now in ruins, and such employment do the troops here find, that for the last 29 days, not one of them has been undrest, and some of the out posts are beaten in every night, and the corn and cattle carried off for several miles round them.

JUNE 21.

Yesterday, letters were received from Enniscorthy, stating that gen. Dundas was attacked by a large body of rebels, who, after a severe contest, were routed with a great slaughter, & driven towards Wexford. It is expected that gen. Dundas will follow up this successful blow. The rebels by this defeat, are deprived of the pass by which they had been enabled to make incursions into the counties of Wicklow and Carlow.

The rebels who engaged gen. Dundas at Ballykilcavan, are supposed to have been the party who were encamped at Little Limerick, near Gorey, and had been led thence to Ballykilcavan, in order to force their way out of the county of Wexford.

A plot of the most extensive and dangerous nature has been discovered in the city of Cork, and a great number of persons implicated in it have been taken into custody. The city was divided into 137 fections, in each of which was organized a jejeune and twelve men, who, on a certain night, were to rise and render themselves masters of the city.

LONDON, June 18.

A letter from India states, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the English and Tippoo Saib would very soon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the same opinion, when they peruse the following translation of the proclamation made by the governor of the Isle of France, for the purpose of inviting volunteers to enter and serve in Tippoo's army.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

The French Republic, One & Indivisible.
PROCLAMATION.
Anne Joseph Hippolyte Mallart, general in chief, governor general of the Isle of France and of the Reunion, and commandant general of the French establishment to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

KNOWING for many years your zeal and attachment for the interest and glory of our republic, we are very impatient, and consider it a duty to make known to you the propositions that we have received from Tipoo Saib, by two ambassadors which he had sent to us. This prince has written particular letters to the colonial assembly, and to all the generals employed in that government; he has likewise addressed to us a packer for the Executive Directory. First he demands to make an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, proposing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall continue, in India, the troops they can send him. Second, he promises to furnish every necessary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himself absolutely destitute. Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the succours which they shall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers shall find every thing necessary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accustomed to.—Fourth, finally, he only wants the moment when the French shall come to his aid, to declare war against the English, ardently wishing to drive them from India. As it is impossible to reduce the number of the 10th and 108th regiments, and de la Garde Soldée du port de la Fraternité, on account of the alliance we have sent to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colors of Tippoo. This prince desires also to have the citizens of color free-men: and we invite all those who

wish to serve under his banners, to arm themselves. We can assure all the citizens who wish to entitle themselves, that Tippoo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambassadors who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies shall not be retained when they wish to return back to their country.

Done this 10th Pluviose, the 6th year of the French Republic.
(Signed) MALLART.

BOSTON, September 1.

On Thursday evening arrived here, the ship Magnet, Capt. Cheate, from Liverpool. London papers to the 26th of June have been received.

Another Revolution in Holland.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 18.
A new revolution has been effected here. Gen. Daeniers with a party of grenadiers have surrounded the house of the Minister at war, where the Batavian Directory, were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French Minister, and seized Van Largen, one of the Directors; two others (Weldrake and Forke) fled their places, and Vreede and Frys escaped, Van Largen is confined in the Castle of Woerden.

A new government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event. A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places.

The provisional government has issued a proclamation, in which it states,

1. That all such legislative authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honor and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary administration of the Batavian republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility, to carry into effect the condition of the Batavian people, in a speedy and regular manner, for the restoration and establishment of the constitutional legislative body.

3. That all authority of legislation, or, in general of sovereignty exercised by the intermediary administration, shall, immediately after the establishment of the Legislative body of the Batavian people, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, all the executive authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be referred to that Directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithful use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the legislative body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high National Tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command in their name, all constituted authorities, provincial administrations, or administrations of communes, all justices of peace, civil officers and commanders of the military, and all and each of the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are."

"Done at the Hague the 12th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian Freedom.

"J. Spooner, agent of marine.
"G. J. Pyman, agent for war dep.
"J. G. A. Gozel, minister of finance.
"R. W. Tadmar, minister of justice.
"A. J. La Piere, minister of inter-

NEW-YORK, September 3.

IMPORTANT.
The Morning Herald of June 4, says, "It was confidently reported yesterday that Mr. Pitt was no longer minister. Lord Grenville having actually been appointed first lord of the Treasury, and the hon. Dudley Ryder, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tho' we think it not improbable that Mr. Pitt may never let his foot again in the House of Commons, we do not believe that his resignation has yet been accepted."

"The two component interests which form the present administration, both see the indispensable necessity of a change, and are sedulously preparing to profit by the event; the Grenvilles with the aid of Mr. Dundas think themselves sufficiently powerful, to assume the lead; the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and the Chancellor are of a different opinion, and are taking prudential measures accordingly."

September 10.

We have a report from Tortola, by captain Stuart, that while he lay there two accounts were received of Admiral Nelson having overtaken the Toulon fleet—that he had taken 5 sail and sunk 3, one of them a frigate having Buonaparte on board. One of the above accounts stated that Buonaparte was killed. Neither the time of the engagement nor any other particulars were known. This intelligence is rendered probable by the following from the Star of the 11th July:

Dover, July 16.

This morning arrived from Gravelines a neutral vessel, with passengers, with an account of a report there, that Admiral Nelson had fallen in with and defeated general Buonaparte; but the particulars were not made known.

Immediately after the taking of Malta Buonaparte left that island, where he left about 4000 men. He took most of the sailors he found in the port, and proceeded on his voyage; and according to most accounts he must be now at Alexandria.

FREDERICKSBURG, September 7.
GOOD NEWS.

Captain Boyle arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, received a letter the day before he sailed, from a respectable and well informed gentleman at Paris, which informed him, that Mr. Gerry was to leave Paris for Havre in two days, accompanied by a French gentleman whose object is to settle the misunderstanding between the two republics.

Lexington, October 3.

ATTEND TO THIS, O! CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Kentucky, dated Sept. 12, 1798.

"Politics run very high in this country. Every creature of the government party attempts to hallow louder than his associates, in order that he may be noticed by the president. In short, every waggot of that party expects particular honor or promotion of some kind. The president in a late reply to an address, intimates, that there is a faction in this state, "which must be hambled in the dust and ashes, before the indignant frowns of an injured, infatuated and offended country." The Kentucky resolutions have appeared in almost all the Virginia papers. They are considered by the government party as factious and violent, and as the fore-runners to an open opposition to federal measures. But our real patriots and the friends to liberty view them in a very different light; it will give great strength to the cause throughout the union; and in case of either a real war with France, or an enforcement of the sedition bill, will fill your country with thousands of the best patriots in America. Kentucky is now contemplated by many, as the only asylum from foreign or domestic troubles and from state persecutions. The ground you have now taken you can contiguously maintain, and as long as you remain on that ground, no man in America who is not the base hating afflial of a despot can be persuaded to shed your blood on that account. Let every argument be used to prevent the rash and inconsiderate part of your citizens from committing any outrages which may afford the government a pretext for punishing you for your present conduct, which, altho' strictly constitutional, is as obnoxious to them as the most violent outrages could be. Your unanimity is a most happy thing for your country. There

is nothing here but the most violent altercations, bickerings, and heartburnings: friends have raised their hands against friends, and brethren against brethren.

Extract of a letter from Tellico Blockhouse dated Sept. 18, 1798.

"I have only time to mention, that 3602 Indians drew rations yesterday. I think the number to be near 4000."

The Fever in Philadelphia continues its ravages with increased malignity. The number of deaths from the 6th to the 11th September, are from 50 to 75, per day.

The fever in New-York, is also increasing. Upwards of twenty die daily.

Lancaster, Sept. 15.

Died in Philadelphia, on Monday last Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, editor of the Aurora. The following is the copy of an handbill published on the occasion by Mrs. Bache.

The friends of civil liberty and patrons of the Aurora, are informed, that the editor Benjamin Franklin Bache, has fallen a victim to the plague that ravages this devoted city. In ordinary times, the loss of such a man would be a source of public sorrow—in these times men who see, and think, and feel for their country and posterity can alone appreciate the loss—the loss of a man inflexible in virtue, unappalled by power or persecution—and who in dying knew no anxiety but what were excited by his apprehensions for his country—and for his young family.

This calamity necessarily suspends the Aurora—but for a few days only—when such arrangements shall have been as necessary to ensure its wonted character of intelligence and energy—it will reappear under the direction of HIS WIDOW.

THEREBY notify the public, that I have disposed of the Negro man SAM, which I advertised as a runaway, in the Kentucky Gazette of the 26th September: and that I shall not consider myself bound to pay the reward for apprehending him, after this date. JAMES GATEWOOD.

October 2, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brads, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

THOMAS REID.

Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN MERCHANTABLE WHEAT, Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798.

I have For Sale

A PLANTATION on South Licking, one mile above Cynthiana, equal to any in this state, for beauty, soil, water and situation: There is comfortable buildings for a family, on the place. One third money, and two thirds in negroes, will be taken, if it will accommodate the purchasers. The quantity is two hundred acres.

Also another plantation near Frankfort, equal in soil, situation and improvements—for which I will take military lands, on or below Big Barron river. The titles to those two plantations are indisputable.

I will also exchange 200 acres near lower M'Afee's, for similar military lands.

I have just received a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, including GROCERIES, which I will sell low, in Paris, where information may be had of the subscriber, with respect to the aforesaid lands and plantations.

John Edwards.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the head of Salt river, Mercer county, a forel flud colt, 2 years old, about twelve hands high, blaze face two white feet, long tail, appraised to \$10.

ROBERT CALDWELL.

May 1798.

CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the most reduced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be taken in payment. Those who wish to purchase or exchange for the aforesaid article, had best apply soon, as he intends leaving this country for a short time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAs lately opened in the town of Harrodsburgh, in the house lately occupied by Palmer and Miller, a house of

ENTERTAINMENT, and is well provided with beds and bedding, and with every other article necessary to render the accommodation of travellers comfortable. He hopes by his attention to his guests, he will obtain a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.

Harrodsburgh, Oct. 1, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT application will be made to the county court of Washington county, at their February court next ensuing, for leave to establish a town on my land, lying on the Beech fork of Salt river at the mouth of Cartwrights creek, at the place now called Parker's Tavern.

RICHARD PARKER.

September 14th, 1798.

NOTICE,

R ANDAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 14th of August last, a stout well made negro man, named Harry, about twenty four years of age, at least six feet high, a remarkable black fellow, when spoken to he expresses himself badly, I expect he will endeavour to pass for a free man. I will give fifteen dollars to any person that may put him in jail, so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if delivered to me living in Jefferson, two miles from the Spring station.

EDWARD LIGHTFOOT.

September 24th, 1798.

NOTICE,

MR. John Kercheval, or myself will attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Marion county, under an act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes,"

on Monday 29th October next, at an improvement made by William Bartlett, on the north fork of Licking, about three or four miles from Washington, then and there to perpetuate testimony of certain witnesses tending to establish said improvement and do such other things as the law may direct.

JOHN OVERTON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of the Brushy fork of Frankton, Bourbon county, a 3 year old mare, about thirteen hands high, a kind of strawberry roan, all its feet white, white face, no brand perceptible, appraised to 61.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD.

June 15th, 1798.

STOLEN

FROM my plantation two miles

from Lexington on the 14th of

September a bay horse about fourteen

and a half hands high, a remarkable

one &c his right foot, has a piece

of the under-side of his right ear,

branded RT, has a star in his forehead,

blaze naturally, and heavily made.

Any person apprehending the thief, or

procuring me said horse shall be rewarded for their trouble.

*rw MOSES BLEDSOE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Scott county on Eagle creek, two bay fillies, one of them

or 3 years old, has a small white spot on the off

buttock; the other, a yearling has a few white

hairs on her forehead, no brand either; the

other appraised to 91, the other to 31.

THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED by "The Kentucky Association for the establishment of a Vineyard," and empowered to procure a piece of land proper for the culture of the vine, have required Mr. JOHN J. DUVOUR, to examine the lands on, and contiguous to the Kentucky river, from Cleveland's landing to Frankfort, and point out such tracts as in his opinion will be suitable for that purpose. Proposals in writing, from the proprietors of lands proper for the culture of the vine, will be received by the committee until the 6th day of October, at which time they will determine their choice. Those who cannot attend the committee in person, will forward their proposals either to col. Robert Patterson or Mr. John Bradford in Lexington.

By order of the committee,
Telle, J. RUSSELL, sec.
Lexington, September 24, 1798.

ALL persons are cautioned not to purchase any lands lying in the state of Kentucky which were entered in the name of Francis Epps Harris, or Benjamin Harris, which were purchased by the subscriber, a copy of which contract and obligation is as follows.

"We Benjamin Harris of Amelia county, and Francis Epps Harris of Pohatcong county, and state of Virginia, do oblige ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to convey, or cause to be conveyed to Green Clay, his heirs or assigns, all our right and title, and that the said Francis Epps's wife shall relinquish her right of dower, to all the lands located in the Kentucky district, in either of our names except 1750 acres sold to James Dotson and co. 1000 acres sold to Thomas Branch, patented in said Francis Epps's name, and one third John Flemings proportion for locating agreeable to articles of agreement dated 26th January, 1792, in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of February, 1798.

BENJAMIN HARRIS, (L.S.)

FRANCIS E. HARRIS, (L.S.)

Sealed, Signed & delivered, in presence of PAUL POWELL,

EDWARD HARRIS.

It is expected that no person will purchase any lands mentioned in the above obligation except as therein excepted, after this notice.

GREEN CLAY.
September 22d, 1798.

TAKEN up by James Smith and Hugh Gatewood, living on the Ohio, Franklin county, two miles above the mouth of Kentucky, two young Mares, each three years old—one a black, about four feet nine inches high, branded on the near shoulder S Co. and on the buttock S. the other white on the right hind foot; potted and appraised to 151. The other an iron grey, about four feet ten inches high, branded on the near and off buttock S. the near hind foot white; appraised to 151.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Scott county on Eagle creek, two bay fillies, one of them or 3 years old, has a small white spot on the off

buttock; the other, a yearling has a few white

hairs on her forehead, no brand either; the

other appraised to 91, the other to 31.

PHILIP WHITE.

July 17th, 1798.

FOR SALE,
ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, atty.
In fact for John Cockey Owings.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on a manufacture of tobacco, in all its various branches, in this state, in his mill on the west fork of Knob Creek, on the 5th of October next; then to move there to establish certain calls in an entry of record, for a sum of money, and a small old military warrant, in the name of John Edmiston, and do whatever else may be necessary and according to law.

JACOB LAUDEMAN,
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

O D E.

TO THE FARMERS.

WE happy swains! your rural labors stay;
Seek out the shade, and shun the burning day;
Relate yourselves a moment while I sing
The pleasures that from Agriculture spring.

Look round your farms—how rich the pro-

pert seems!

The orchard bends, the field luxurious teams!—
Here Agriculture opens to our view,
A land of milk and honey, rich and new.

Here fine unbosoms all her golden store,
And wealth and plenty in your coopers pour,
Here fine fulfills her royal promise made
To you who seek her smiles, her love smil and aid.

Here fine delights your industry to blest,
And crown your toil and labors with success,
Thrice happy swains! go on and till your fields,
Enjoy the fruit your own hand's labor yields.

Rich are your gains, and happy is your lot;
Sweet is your toil, around your peaceful cot:
Ten thousand beauties all around you lie,
To please the mind, or charm the roving eye.

Here you may sit beneath your shady grove,
And sing and sport, in innocence and love—
No tyrant's frown, no despots' haughty sway,
Can make afraid, or take your peace away:

But safely you may sleep, and safely wake,
And of your wine and fix tree both partake:
While thus you're blest, may gratitude arise,
To him who rules, above the starry skies.

ANECDOCE.

AN honest black country farmer, meeting the
parish of the parish in a lone lane, and not giving
him the way so readily as he expected, told
him he was better fed than taught. Everyone,
indeed, replied the farmer, for you teach me and
I feed myself.

Will be exposed to Public Sale.

AT Bourbon court-house, on the
22d day of October next, and to
continue by adjournment, until the
whole is sold, the following tracts of
land, or so much of each tract as will
satisfy the tax and interest due thereon,
to the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Stephen Jett, 120, Fork Hinkton.
John Wilson, 8000, waters Licking.
James Newell, 400, Stoner fork do.
William Turnbull, 2000, Hinkton.
Thomas F. Bates, 4127 1-2 waters
Licking. James Getting, 200, on
Licking. Francis E. Harris, 366,
Hinkton fork. Henry Cox, 260, do
1000, do. 1500, Branch Licking;
1500, do. Reuben Searcy, 2340, upfd.
Harrod's lick; 2150, Sycamore forest.
John O'Connor, 1000, Buck horn
creek. Saml. Ferg, 12000, Main fork
Licking. Christopher Ford, 1000,
do. Obadiah Clarke, 4000, do.
John Booker, 4000, do. James Jinkins,
2000, do. Lewis Ford, 1000, do.
James Trabue, 1700, Indian creek;
142, Hinkton; 182, waters Licking;
358, Stoner; 600, do. William Shep-
herd, 229, Hinkton. James Cleve-
land's heirs, 1000, Green creek. John
McCall, 1000, waters Licking. Mi-
chael Yates, 250, Middle fork do.
John C. Owings, 650, Hinkton; 66,
do. 1000, do. 150, do. 800, Johnsons
fork; 250, North Elkhorn; 1000,
Hinkton. John Netherland, 1323 1-2
foot fork Licking. Edwd. Walton,
1000, Brush fork waters. Thomas
Walton, 1000, F. fame. Philip Pend-
leton, 2000, waters Licking. Joshua
Geff, 1000, Hinkton; 600, Licking.
Ambr. Rucker, 2350, Somerset.
Taylors fork Kentucky. Refon Vir-
gin, 1000, Hinkton's fork Licking.
Thomas M. Fleming, 2500, on Sandy.
William R. Fleming, 2500, M. run.
John Tyler, 1200, Lick waters; 1200,
Licking. Philip Kres, 400, south
fork Licking. George Payne, 865,
Licking. Edward Atkins, 600, su-
fork Licking. John Carrington, 750,
near Harrod's lick. Saml. Todd, 400,
Stoners fork Licking. Dickson Mar-
shall, 1000, waters Sandy. John May's
devisees and Joseph Jones's affigrees,
2000, Graffy creek. John Archer,
4265. Thomas Chinn, 1000, Stoner.
Albert Russel, 1800, Licking. Thomas
Elliott, 2000, south fork Licking.
The heirs of John Smith dec. 500
Thomas Jones, 150, Stoner. John

Moylan, 1000, waters Big Sandy.
Robt. Morris, 2000, Hinkton fork
Licking; 2000, do. 3620, do. Saml.
Haws's heirs, 2847 1-3, Hinkton;
486, do.

A list of land returned by the sheriffs of
different counties, as lying in Bour-
bon county.

John Curd, 1000, Indian creek.
James Garnett, 900, waters of Lick-
ing. William Mc'Kee, 400. James
Cobb, 1000, Licking. Daniel A.
Boone, 1000. William Lindsey, 500,
Licking. John Price, 500, do. Owen
Tedd, 400. Thomas Buff, 1250,
Licking. Joseph Field, 300, Strodes
creek. William Moreman, 147, Pre-
tty run. Lamach Davis, 110, Heaton.
William Jones 740, Townend. James
Lanier, 24, Hinkton. Thomas Garnet-
t, 500, B. Fork. Adam Goodlett,
1000. John M'Cormic, 1000. Saml.
Worle, 175, Stoner. Robert Wilson,
200 Townend. William Brue, 70,
Flat run. John Daly, 15, Hinkton.
Alexander Hinds, 100, do. Samuel
Hinds 100, Stoner. John Hinds, 20,
Hinds. John Hunt, 100, Flat run. Wil-
liam Kennedy, 880, Beaver creek.
John Joainten, 50, Stoner. John
Menniers, 100, Hinkton. William
Rauney, 248, Somerton. David Scott,
100, Indian creek. Stephen Stomar,
100, Flat run. Thomas Whiteaker,
1000, Townend; 500, Hinkton.
John Peeples, 90, Robert Burton,
4000, waters Licking. James Byers,
551 3-4 Troutmans creek. John Clay-
ton, 454, Hinkton. William Meri-
weather, 9420, 9187 1-2; 4396 1-2.
John Handley, 1000, Slate creek.
James Garnett, 700, Licking. Natha-
nial Henderson, 800, Hinkton. Thom-
as Reed, 2000, Licking. Jeffe An-
derson, 825. Chapman Austin, 1100,
waters Hinkton. Daniel Henry,
1500, Licking. Ambrose Barber,
2000. Marti Pickett, 3750. Abram-
ham Shepherd, 1000; 1000; 531;
1000; 1000. Willoughby Tibbs,
1000, Licking; 500, do. John Dor-
man, 170, do. John Davis, 719, Lick-
ing. John Gibson, 2818, Slate; 655,
do. 777, do. Thomas Marshal sen.,
7500, Hinkton. Robert Buckner,
6500.

The proprietors, or their agents, of
any of the aforesaid tracts of land, hav-
ing any lawful credits for the pay-
ment of the tax and interest of any of
the lands aforesaid, are required
to forward them to the subscriber, be-
fore the day of sale, that they may
have credit for the same.

W. Morrow,
for John McKinney, late shif.
September 18th, 1798.

** The sale to commence at 12
o'clock.

A LIST of non-residents land return-
ed by the auditor, as lying in
Greene county, and will be sold for
the tax and interest due thereon, on
the third Tuesday in October next, at
the court-house in Greenburgh.

George Carrington, 1000 acres.
John Brock, 3000. Isham Talbot, 50.
Zacariah Johnston, 600 2-3; fame,
920; land 1000. E. Howell, and Ro.
Parker, 600 2-3. Michael Anderson,
5700. David Anderson's heirs, 5725.
John Fox, 400; fame, 100. Nicholas
Voss, 666 2-3. Thomas Edger, 100;
fame, 375. John Smith, 1000. John
McAlexander, 615. John Hunter,
400. Joseph Moore, 1000. William
Gunnell, 500. Josiah Atkinson, 400.
Isaiah Atkinson, 400. William Ed-
miston, 1000; fame, 500; fame, 405.
Sam'l Gilleland, 469 1-2. Anna Ed-
miston, 498. Martha and Margaret
Edmiston, 1083 1-2. George Rice,
1000. Henry Gunnell's heirs, 600.
Allen Gunnell, 1000. John Allen,
600. James Harris's heirs, 2400;
fame, 400; fame, 3000. John Webb,
2000; fame, 5000. Edmund Clarke,
and James McDonald, 1000. Joseph
Saunders, 666 2-3. William Clark's
heirs, 1000; fame, 1000. Peter Mu-
hlenberg, 1000. William H. Parker,
1000. William Webb, 857 1-2; fame,
557 1-2. John Barrett, 200. Benjamin
Dabney, ex'or of Gregory Smith,
1300. Samuel Tinley, 1000; fame,
666 2-3. John Bledsoe, 250. Sum-
merl Squires, 300; fame, 150. John
Blanton, 163; fame, 200; fame,
3500. Charles Lynch, 400. Charles
Ellis, 708. James Cowden, 5000.
John Donnell, 740. J. Dunlap, and
Hillegas, 131000. William Southall,
1000. Samuel & Robert Smith, 3000;
fame, 6000; fame, 5000. Nehemiah
Maydon, 1000. Richard Claibourn,
3632.

A list of delinquents' lands, returned by
the auditor, as lying in Greene county,
and will be sold as above.

Champion Faris, 4000 acres. Walter
Grayham, 1000. George Mason,
141. Clement Richards, 600. Ge-
orge Smith, 1500. Thomas Aiken,
3000. John Fenton Mercer, 1233 1-3.
Thomas White, 50. Robert Rayns,
6610. David Thompson, 100. Da-
vid Grinor, 800. William Harris,
395. William Hariton, 400. John
McCabe, 797. Joseph McCabe, 500.
Alexander M'Alexander, 350. John
Montgomery, 200; fame, 400. Josep-
h Montgomery, 250. William
Price, 180. James Turner, 500.
Pierce Baily, 500. William Willis,
40. Martha Zeans, 200. W. & Tho-
mas Barrendius, 200. David New,
750. Edmund Rogers, 1750; fame,
1000; fame, 400; fame, 1200 2-3.
Thomas Hartley, 6000. James
Nourse, 5000; fame, 2000; fame,
5000; fame, 6012 1-2. John Smith, 400.
Thomas Bull, 330. Smith Payne,
1000. George Slaughter, 1211.

The sale to continue from day to
day until the whole, or so much thereof
as will satisfy the tax and
interest due thereon.

W. BARNET, L. S. G. C.
3d Sept. 1798.

Last Notice.

LITTLE, or no attention, having
been paid to the advertisement on
the dissolution of the partnership of
SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,
they give this further notice to all
who have open accounts standing in
their books, that they now keep a
clerk on high wages, for the express
purpose of adjusting the same; and
that if these who are indebted to them
do not come forward immediately and
make payment, or give bonds or notes
for their balances, they may be assur-
ed that their accounts will be placed
in the hands of proper officers to en-
force the collection of the same.

Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
And now opening, on Main street, opposite the
court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens &
China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.
Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

The subscriber wishes to hire (do you bear)

NEGRO MEN,

EIGHT OR TEN,

To work at Man's Lick the ensuing year.

JOHN SPEED.

September 20, 1798. 6t

TO BE SOLD,

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Of all sizes, at the subscriber's Nail Manufac-
try in Lexington.

T. HART.

September 23, 1798. 4w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber,
living two and a half miles from
Lexington, on Tates creek road, on
the night of the 18th inst. a negro man,
named Dick, about 30 years old, five
feet 6 or 7 inches high, with an im-
pediment in his speech, has a scar on his
knee or thigh, caused by a burn or cut;
took with him different kinds of clea-
thing; he possibly has got a pass to carry
him through the wilderness, he is ver-
y active and sensible; all persons are
hereby forewarned from harbouring or protecting him, or any boat passing
from this place from carrying him off.
Any person taking up said negro and
delivering him to the subscriber, or
securing him in any jail, so that he may
get him again shall receive the above
reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN CLARK.

September 19th, 2998.

PURSUANT to an order of the
court of Mason county, appointing
commissioners to establish the special
call and boundaries of an entry of
33,750 acres of land, made in the name
of Anthony Thornton, lying in Mason
county, and beginning on the lower
Buffalo road, which leads from the
lower Blue Licks towards the north
fork of Licking, about a mile north
of where said road crosses Johnson's
fork, and running thence two miles west
and four miles east, then extending
from each end of the line six miles a
north course for quantity—I shall on
Saturday the 13th day of October, at-
tend with the commissioners to take
the depositions of certain persons, in
order to establish said call and bound-
aries. The commissioners, witnesses,
&c. will meet at ten o'clock in the
morning at John Taylor's, who lives
at the Lower Blue Lick, and thence
proceed to the calls of the entry.

ANTH. THORNTON, jun.

September 22d, 1798.

LOTS IN TRANSYLVANIA.
T in October next (court day) at
the house of John M'Nair, in Lexington,
several lots in the town of Transy-
lvania, on the Ohio, in Jefferson
county: the plan of the town will be
shewn, and the conditions made known
on the day of sale.

R. PATTERSON, Agent
for the trustees of the
Transyvania Seminary.

Sept. 1798.

A few copies of
Rushton's Letter to Washington,
May be had at this office.

Josua Spiers.

July 18, 1798.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE Extraordinary.—Wednesday, October 3, 1798.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Late of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

R E SPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of PHYSIC and SURGERY, studied three and an half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the state of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the state of New-Jersey, 12th of August, 1785, from the honorable David Brearley and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant duty to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward diseases, low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, colic, rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures fist and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all femal weaknesses in both sexes; the bite of the viper, rattlesnake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, matters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The house lately occupied by Mr. David Humphreys in this place.

K. MC COY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Forty thousand acres of LAND,

ON LICKING.

3,350 ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Gras.

1,000 acres a pre-emption in Shelby county,

Fox's run,

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1,000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.

2,000 do. do.

4,000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7,000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.

4,300 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.

750 acres Connel's creek, Nelson county.

1,000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

MABEL P. DUVALL,

April 1st, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, will on Saturday the 29th inst let to the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge or hewed timber, across South Elkhorn, near John Parker's mill.

35 September 11th, 1798.

Notice to the Public,
Will be exposed to sale at the Court house of Hardin county, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Saturday in October, the following tracts of Land, or so much of each tract as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, agreeably to a diligent list sent by the Auditor for that purpose:

Elizabeth Moody, 2000 acres, waters Green river. Anthony W. White, 2000 acres, Rough creek. Robert Cobb, 6000 acres, Ohio, twenty-five miles below the falls. George Vandover, 1000, Rolling fork. Nancy Campbell and Rebecca McDonald, 1200, upper side of Rough creek. Lawrence Griswold, 3200 acres, John Barnett's heirs, 400. Richard Larson, 3000, Rough creek. Alex. Marr, 1000, Green river. James Stode, 800. William Wetherby, 2600, Nolin. Major White, 500, in the Barrens. Joseph Barnes, 30,000, Rough creek. Charles Cooney, 123, Nolin. Samuel Campbell, 1094. Valley. Samuel Culbertson, 330, lie Clift. Samuel Evans, 1000, Bear creek. Asahel Grignon, 120, Rough creek. John Handley, 10,054, Green river; 3704 do, 4100, do, 4000, do, 2000, Panther creek; 1500, do, 5000; 5000, Long tick creek; 400, Nolin; 1000, Green river; 600, Rock creek. Charles Hickman, 1000, Clover creek; 1634, 500, Hardins creek. James Nourse, 1500, Hardins creek; 2000, Rough creek; 116, Nolin; 2000, Cedar 750, do, 4311, Rough creek; 1000 do, 2000, do, 150, do, 1000, Nolin; 783, Salt tick creek; 1200, Green river; 1800, Bear creek; 2000, Rough creek; 2000 do, 100, Otter creek. Iacob Talbot, 2050, Silverster. Nicholas Welch, 1130, Rough creek. Richard J. Waters, 2000, Casty Walter Baker's heirs, 1000, Green river. John Comb's heirs, 200, rough and sinking. Thomas Davis, 3200, Do's and Limestone. Jhn Lewis 82, mouth of Otter creek. Benjamin Pop. in the name of Ed ward Goodwin, 400, Rolling fork. Will amithithers, 500, Ohio, adjoining the mouth of 3 river; 500, adjoining the above. Richard Taylor, 1000, Panther creek. Robert Jamison, 80, Bartons; 750, Rock lick creek; 1472, Big cliffy. Joseph Allen, 1000, Hardins creek; 1000, do, Farnell's Bunt, 500, Nolin. John Fowler, 80,000, Green river. Matthew Ridgley, 1500, Nolin; 500, Mill creek; 200, Salt river; 1000, Nolin; 600, Ohio. Geo. Slaughter, 1500, Blackards creek. Thomas Watkins, 1000, Rough creek. John Phillips, 4924. Jonathan Swift, 3400, Indian camp; 1500, Welch's creek waters; 568, do. Simon Triplett, 1000, Lyn camp. Joseph Butler, 1000, do. Samuel Payne, 788, Ilofum Thomas Dickson, 2000, Little yellow bank. Edward Ireland, 4000, Nolin and Rolling fork. Jeff Hulingsworth, 2000, waters of Green river. Sampson Matthews, 4670-2, Caney and head of Bear creek; 1500, Clover creek. John Brown, 1000, Clift. Thomas Gaines, 620, do. John Watkins, 1000, Green river. Adrian Patch, 400, Ohio. Eliza Leak, 1000, Alexander Thomas' heirs, 2925, waters of Green river. Francis Wentzley, 500, do. J. S. Wilkinson, 5079, 34 Rough creek. William Weakens, 500 on the Ohio; 500, adjoining the above. Geo. Bourne, 1500, Green river. Thos Bourne, 2000, do. John Swan, 1000, do. Mill creek; 1000, in the heavens. David Bomby, 12,500, waters of Green river; 2,500, do. John Howell, 5,472, upper side of Rough creek. Lewis Ward, 322, Round stone, James Wilkinson, 2000, below Salt river; 5,779, waters of Rough creek. John Fulton, 860, do, 640, do. William Fullerton, 4000, head of do. James Steel, 30,000, Green river and Nolin. Wm Billingsford, 1000, ditto. Ifaac Bowman, 1,400, Delaware creek. Walker and Smith, 2,135, Rough creek. William Galt, 1,060, waters of Green river. Jacob Souther, 1,100, Rough creek. Peter DeOrgus, 500, do. Adam Hops, 1800, Indian camp. Israel Smith, 3000, Rough creek. Ralph W. Hunt, 15,000, Green river and Lyn camp. Henry Work, 400, Nolin; 1000, Green river. William Russel, 3000, Nolin; 2000, waters of Rough creek. Hugh Bailey, 1300, below Hardins creek. Archibald Crawford, 200, waters of Green river. William Herdman, 1050, waters of Ohio. John Hood, 3000, Nolin. Joseph Hornibrook, 400, Panther creek; 400, do. James Morrison, 12,000, Green river. Henry Harrison, 600, Green willow shoals. Arthur Campbell, 400, do. Wm. C. Webb, 1000, Rough creek. David Babson, 113,482, Ohio. Robert Morris, 7500, Rough creek; 5,200, Green river; 15,000, waters of Rolling fork and Green river. Alexander Spotswood, 2,000, branch of Green river, called Pleasants run.

The sale to commence from day to day, till the whole is sold. All those that have any just credits or receipts are desired to come forward and show them.

GEO. HELM, L.S.H.C.

Sept. 5, 1798:

LOST,

FIVE BANK BILLS,

A MOUNTING in the whole to 220 Dollars;

issued from the Bank of Baltimore, signed by J. Gofsmiller, President and Jas. Cox, cashier.

One for 100 dollars, No. 14, X, payable to R. Graham 21 January, 1797. One of 20 dollars; No. 686 H, payable to J. Chev. 4th March, 1797. One of 50 dollars, No. 725, N. N. to whom payable not recollect. One of 20 and one of 10 dollars, numbers not known.

A Reward of Twenty Dollars

will be paid to any person who will deliver them to the printer himself. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving said bills, and should they be tendered, requested to drop them and give information thereof.

3t

A Caution to all Weavers.

WHEREAS several persons have come up High street, and purchased ready (or flays) supposing them to be of my make.—As I have carried on the red making business for several years, my reeds are known to be superior to those made in this state. I will carry on the red making business in my house on High street opposite Mrs. Jane Kynard's wheeling station, where I have a painted sign, with my name on it, and to prevent mistakes, I will tell no more needs in future, without the initials of my name branded on the end pieces.

LANDS.

BY virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door, in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, on the 9th day of October next, (which is the court day for the said county) & the three following days. The sales to commence at 12 o'clock each day; the following tracts of land, lying in the said county, on Slate creek and Licking, to wit:

In undivided notice of the following entry, made January the 21st 1798, to wit:

Jeremiah Foster, ahee. & eniers 6000, 2-4 acres on a treasury warrant, No. 18,907, beginning at the uppermost corner of an entry of 15,625 acres made in the name of Alex. D. Orr, on Licking, and running with his upper line 1584 poles, thence up Licking, and binding on the same, for quantity—which entry is surveyed and patented to the said Foster; the one half being the locator, Simon Kenyon's part, and sold by him to general

W. Jeremiah Foster, ahee. & eniers

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NOTICE,

I WILL sell on the most moderate terms, ten thousand acres of land on Licking, being part of a thirty thousand acre tract, which includes the three forks of Grassy creek, three or four hundred acres of lands situate in the neighbourhood of Lexington, will be taken in part payment, and twelve months credit given for the balance; any person inclined to purchase, will apply to Mr. William Leavy of Lexington who is fully empowered to transact this business, or to the subscriber.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

September 7th, 1798.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON,
A LEATHER POCKET BOOK: by the papers it contains, it appears to belong to Samuel Whitlock—the owner may get it by applying to the printer, and paying for this advertisement.

BEING obliged to be absent from this state for a few months, I have appointed messrs. James Blits and William Dabney, jun. to take charge of my office; and they are fully authorized to transact the whole business of the Clerk of the Lexington District Court. I have also empowered those gentlemen to receive money due me, and discharge certain accounts thereon indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TH. BODLEY.

Lexington, Aug. 30, 1798.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a like-colored foal mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shou[ld]er and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. M'ILVAIN.
Lexington, March 9, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just imported, and now open-ed for sale, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANTIZE,

Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted barn iron; and also have a constant supply of castings and salt.

WILLIAM ROSS,
BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches. He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,
A quantity of high proof
JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,
Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to
A. HOLMES.
Lexington, May 26, 1798.

THE partnership of ROBERT BARR, & Co. is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will feel the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

tf. ROBERT BARR.

Lexington, March 15, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy Method with the
DEISTS.

ALSO,
The Truth of Christianity
DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprised in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Lellie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

* * At the said office may likewise be had, Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

Just published by John Bradford, and for sale at his office, Lexington, and at the office of John Bradford & Son, Frankfort, Price 18d.

EXTRACTS from the REVENUE LAWS of the
UNITED STATES.

Comprehending such parts of the excise laws, as lay duties on liquors for selling wine, &c.—on riding carriages,—on property sold at auction—and on stamps, as appear best calculated for the information of such as have not an opportunity of perusing the laws of the general government.

Also (Price 4d.)
A few lines of THE

STAMP DUTIES,
Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be fitted into a pocket book.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Faycite county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's Ferry, and along said line half a mile north of o ho Allins military survey, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Card's road, and from thence to the six mile tree, on the Hickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Tates creek road, and then along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.

Augt 1st, 1798.

STATE OF KENTUCKY

Franklin Court of Quarter Sessions.

May Term, 1798.

Toliver Craig, complainant,

AGAINT
Joseph Fenwick, William Fenwick, & Defects,
Benj. S. Cox, & James Newman,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken into consideration; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the state door house in Frankfort, on Sunday immediately after divine service & a copy set up at the door of the court house.

(A copy.) Telle,

FLEMING TRIGG, D. C.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Augst Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.
John Ellis, & William Ellis, &
Exactors of William Ellis, & Complainants,
dis, deceased,

AGAINT
John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith Plat,
Thomas Dawson, James Tompkins,
Humphrey Tompkins & Defendants,
Thomas Carr,

In Chancery.

THE defendant John Cobb, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants;—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county, A Copy. Telle

LEVI TODD, c. f. c.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of VERY Valuable LAND,
and of incertain Title, (viz.)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,
120 acres, comprehending the three tracts of
land lying between the Kentucky and the
eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with
a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts,
46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 36
town lots and out lots, in the aforesaid addition
to the town of Clarkville.

33 separated out lots of two acres each, be-
ing part of 35 out lots, lying on the east side of
the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarkville,
reserved for the accommodation of the pur-
chasers of the town lots, during the term of 18
months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey
No. 126, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of
artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of
the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.
In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair,
N. W. Territory, granted by court or com-
mandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783,
439 acres, viz. 900 in 8 grants of 120 acres
each, and 240 acres joined together
on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite
the village of the same name.

361 acres bounded on the front by the said river
Kaskaskias.

3890 ditz, comprehending 10 grants in the
year 1784, lying together on the west side of
the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village
of the same name.

360 ditz, bounded on the north by the aforesaid
front to grants.

All one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, plea-
santly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to
P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN
POWDER

Lexington, April 4, 1798.

tf.

JOHN JORDAN jun.

Has just arrived from Philadelphia with a
large and extensive ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANTIZE;

Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale,
on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

TAKEN NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next
general assembly, for the division of War-
ren county.

Augt 20, 1798.

tf.

BLANK DEEDS

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a
large and very general assortment of

MERCANDZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cut-
lery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of
Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-
plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Staff,
Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be
sold low for Cash.

* * All those indebted to him by bond, note
or book account, are requested to make payment
on or before the first day of September next.—
A compliance with this request will greatly
be remembered by

WILL LEAVY.
Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and
Croft streets, opposite the old court-house, a
variety of articles, add to the present
and approaching season, viz.

Loaf, white & brown
Sugar,
Alspice, cinnamon,
ginger, &c.
Allot copperas, ac-
etotte,
A few hundred of ex-
cellunt logwood.
Jetit's hawk,
Glauber's salts,
Copper tea kettles,
Two large and one
small tin,
Sheet iron & nail rods,
Iron & flooring brads,
from 3d. to 12d.

Window glass, 7d. to 9
by 12, 9 by 11, 10
by 12.

A variety of faddery,
Saddles, saddle bags
whips and bridles of
every description.
Also a few excellent
double and single
trigger rifeguns.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low
for cash, by the public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

* * A generous price will be given for com-
try sugar,

ABOUT the tenth of September I leave this
place for Baltimore and Philadelphia;—
those gentlemen who shall indebted to me are
expected to make payment in their payment some
time before I depart. Those who shall be
unable to pay, may never expect to obtain ano-
ther credit, and shall actually be treated in facts
a manner as will be disagreeable to them,
as well as myself.

Geo. Tegarden.

August 23, 1798.

FAYETTE COUNTY,
August court of Quarter Sessions 1798.
Catherine Turner, and Daniel Bryant,
administrators of Roger Turner,
dec'd, complainants.

AGAINT
Joseph Williams, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered
his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the said complainants;—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

(A Copy.) Telle,
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

August 23, 1798.

KENTUCKY,
Bairdston District, to wit:

May Supreme Court, 1798.
Joseph Akin, complainant.

AGAINT
John Irwin, John Bullock, and
the heirs of Thomas Bratner, defendants,
deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Irwin, not having entered
his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken into consideration; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house in this county.

(A Copy.) Telle,
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

KENTUCKY,
Bairdston District, to wit:

May Supreme Court, 1798.
Joseph Akin, complainant.

AGAINT
John Irwin, John Bullock, and
the heirs of Thomas Bratner, defendants,
deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Irwin, not having entered
his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken into consideration; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting house on fine Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house of Nelson county.

(A Copy.) Telle,
Ben. Grayson, C. Cur.